

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name: Ketorolac Tromethamine Injection, USP

T. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Manufacturer Name And

Hospira, Inc.

Address

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Emergency Telephone

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Hospira, Inc., Non-emergency

224 212-2055

Product Name

Ketorolac Tromethamine Injection, USP

Synonyms

Ketorolac trometamol; (±)-5-benzoyl-2, 3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolizine-1-earboxylic acid,

compound with 2-amino-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol.

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INCIDENTS

Ingredient Name Chemical Formula Kctorolao Tromethamine

C19H24N2O6

| Component | Approximate Percent by Weight | CAS Number | RTECS Number | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|--------------|--|
| Ketorolae Tromethamine | ≤3 | 74103-07-4 | UY7759900 | |
| Ethyl Alcohol | 10 | 64-17-5 | KQ6300000 | |

Non-hazardous ingredients include water. Hazardous ingredients present at less than 1% include sodium chloride; sodium hydroxide and/or hydrochloric acid are used to adjust the pH.

3. HAZARDEINFORWATION

Emergency Overview

Ketorolae Tromethamine Injection, USP, contains ketorolae tromethamine, a non-steroidal antiinflammatory agent. Clinically, this product is used for the management of pain. In the workplace, ketorolae tromethamine should be considered a potent drug, and possibly irritating to the eyes. Possible target organs include the gastrointestinal system, hematopoietic system, central nervous system, cardiovascular system, kidneys, liver, and possibly the eyes.

Occupational Exposure Potential Information on the absorption of this product via inhalation or skin contact is not available. Published reports have indicated that ketorolae acid has some potential to be absorbed through intact skin. Avoid liquid aerosol generation and skin contact.

Signs and Symptoms

During occupational use, this material should be considered potentially irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract. In clinical use, adverse effects have included edema and hypertension, nausea, gastrointestinal pain, heartburn and headache. More severe side effects may include gastrointestinal ulceration. Exacerbation of existing renal ailments, leading to hematuria, proteinuria, polyuria, glomerular nephritis, interstitial nephritis, renal papillary necrosis, acute renal failure, and nephrotic syndrome may also occur. This drug affects platelet aggregation and clinical use has produced prolonged bleeding times and hemorrhages. Hypersensitivity reactions such as anaphylaxis, rash, bronchospasm, laryngeal edema, and hypotension have also occurred. Rarely, use of ketorolae can cause elevations in liver enzymes. Direct contact of this product with the eyes could result in eye irritation and stinging.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure Pre-existing hypersensitivity to ketorolac, other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents, or aspirin. Pre-existing gastrointestinal, hematopoietic system, central nervous system, cardiovascular system, liver, or kidney ailments.

Carcinogen Lists:

IARC: Not listed

NTP: Not listed

OSHA: Not listed



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Eye Contact Remove from source of exposure. Flush with copious amounts of water. If

irritation persists or signs of toxicity occur, seek medical attention. Provide

symptomatic/supportive care as necessary.

Skin Contact Remove from source of exposure. Flush with copious amounts of water. If

irritation persists or signs of toxicity occur, seek medical attention. Provide

symptomatic/supportive care as necessary.

Inhalation Remove from source of exposure. If signs of toxicity occur, seek medical

attention. Provide symptomatic/supportive care as necessary.

Ingestion Remove from source of exposure. If signs of toxicity occur, seek medical

attention. Provide symptomatic/supportive care as necessary.

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Flammability Flash Point; 43°C (109°F)

Fire & Explosion Hazard Combustible liquid. Keep away from flames, sparks, or other sources of

ignition. When heated, product may produce combustible vapors due to the

alcohol content.

Extinguishing Media As with any fire, use extinguishing media appropriate for primary cause of fire.

Special Fire Fighting No special provisions required beyond normal fire fighting equipment such as

Procedures from and chemical resistant clothing and self contained breathing apparatus.

GACCODENDAL REGULASIONE ASSURAS

Spill Cleanup and Disposal Isolate area around spill. Put on suitable protective clothing and equipment as

specified by site spill procedures. Absorb the liquid with suitable material and clean affected area with soap and water. Dispose of spill materials according

to the applicable federal, state, or local regulations.

7. HANDBING AND STORAGE

Handling No special handling required under conditions of normal product use,

Storage No special storage required for hazard control. For product protection, follow

USP controlled room temperature storage recommendations noted on the

product case label, the primary container label, or the product insert,

Special Precautions Protect from freezing and extreme heat. In addition, persons with known

hypersensitivities to aspirin or other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents should consult a health and/or safety professional prior to handling this

material.



8 UN POSPERT COMPRO ESPERSONATE PROTECTION.

Exposure Guidelines

| Component | Exposure limits | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| | OSHA-PEL | ACGIII-TLV | Hospira EEL | |
| Ketorolac Tromethamine | 8 hr TWA: Not Established | 8 hr TWA: Not Established | 8 hr TWA: 40 mcg/m3 STEL: Not Established | |
| Ethyl Alcohol | 8 hr TWA: 1000 ppm; 1900 mg/m3 | 8 hr TWA: 1000 ppm | 8 hr TWA; Not Established | |

OSHA PEL: US Occupational Safety and Health Administration - Permissible Exposure Limit ACGIH TLV: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygicnists - Threshold Limit Value,

EEL; Employee Exposure Limit. TWA: 8 hour Timo Weighted Avorage. STBL: 15-minute Short Term Exposure Limit.

Respiratory protection is not needed during the normal use of this product. Respiratory Protection However, if the generation of aerosols is likely, or respiratory protection is

desired, and engineering controls are not considered adequate to control potential airborne exposures, the use of an approved air-purifying respirator with a HBPA cartridge (N95 or equivalent) and an organic vapor cartridge may be needed if excess volatiles are generated. Personnel who wear respirators should be fit tested

and approved for respirator use as required.

If skin contact with the product solution is likely, the use of latex or nitrile gloves Skin Protection

is recommended.

Eye protection is normally not required during intended product use. However, if **Eye Protection**

eye contact is likely to occur, the use of chemical safety goggles (as a minimum)

is recommended.

Engineering controls are normally not needed during the normal use of this Engineering Controls

9. PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Clear to slightly yellow solution. Appearance/Physical State

Odor NA

Odor Threshold: NA 7.4 (6.9-7.9) pH;

Melting point/Freezing point: NA

91°C at 760 mm Hg Initial Boiling Point/Boiling

Point Range

Evaporation Rate: NA NA Flammability (solid, gas):

Upper/Lower Flammability or

LEL: 3.3% based on ethanol UEL: 19% based on ethanol Explosive Limits:

Vapor Pressure NA NA Vapor Density (Air =1) NA Evaporation Rate

Product Name: Ketorolac Tromethamine Injection, USP



9 BHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES contimed.

Specific Gravity 0,991

Solubility Water, ethyl alcohol

Partition coefficient: n-

nt: n- NA

octanol/water:

Auto-ignition temperature NA
Decomposition temperature NA

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Reactivity Not determined.

Chemical Stability Stable under standard use and storage conditions,

Hazardous Reactions Not determined

Conditions to avoid Not determined

Incompatibilities Not determined

Hazardous Decomposition

Products

Not determined. During thermal decomposition, it may be possible to generate irritating vapors and/or toxic fumes of carbon oxides (COx) and

nitrogen oxides (NOx).

Hazardous Polymerization

Not anticipated to occur with this product.

LIELUXICOLOGICAL INTORMATION

Acute Toxicity

Not determined for the product formulation. Information for the ingredients is as follows:

| Ingredient(s) | Percent | Test Type | Route of Administration | Value | Units | Species |
|------------------------|---------|-----------|----------------------------|----------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| Ketorolac Tromethamine | 100 | LD50 | Oral | 189 | mg/kg | Rat |
| Ketorolac Tromethamine | 100 | LD50 | Oral | 293 | mg/kg | Mouse |
| Ketorolac Tromethamine | 100 | LD50 | Intraperitoneal | 225 | mg/kg | Mouso |
| Ethyl Alcohol | 100 | LD50 | Oral | 3450 to 11,500 | mg/kg | Guinea Pig, Rat, Mouse, Dog |

LD 50: Dosage that produces 50% mortality.

Product contains between approximately 1,5 to 3.0% ketorolae fromethamine.

Aspiration Hazard None anticipated from normal handling of this product,

Dermal None anticipated from normal handling of this product. Skin contact with ethanol may

Irritation/Corrosion produce mild irritation with redness and dryness.

Ocular None anticipated from normal handling of this product. Inadvertent contact of this

Irritation/Corrosion product with eyes may produce irritation.

Dermal or Respiratory None anticipated from normal handling of this product. In clinical use,

Sensitization hypersensitivity reactions such as anaphylaxis, rash, bronchospasm, laryngeal cdema,

and hypotension have been reported.



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Reproductive Effects In studies in rodents, impairment of fertility did not occur in male or female rats given oral

dosages of 9 mg/kg and 16 mg/kg of ketorolac tromethamine, respectively. Reproduction studies were conducted during organogenesis using ketorolac tromethamine at daily oral dosages of 3.6 mg/kg in rabbits and 10 mg/kg in rats; no adverse developmental effects on the fetus were noted in these studies. Dosages of ketorolae tromethamine tablets at 1.5 mg/kg administered after gestation day 17, caused dystocia and higher pup mortality in rats.

Ethanol, an ingredient in this product, is a known human developmental toxicant. Ingestion

of large amounts of ethanol during pregnancy is generally contra-indicated,

Ketorolac tromethamine was not mutagenic in the Ames test, unscheduled DNA synthesis Mutagenicity

> and repair, and in forward mutation assays. Ketorolac tromethamine did not cause chromosome breakage in the in vivo mouse micronucleus assay. At concentrations ≥ 1590 mog/ml, ketorolac tromethamine increased the incidence of chromosomal aberrations in

Chinese hamster ovarian cells,

Carcinogenicity An 18-month oral-dose study in mice with ketorolac tromethamine at dosages of 2

mg/kg/day, and a 24-month oral-dose study in rats at dosages of 5 mg/kg/day, produced no

evidence of tumorigenicity.

Target Organ Effects Based on clinical use, possible target organs include the gastrointestinal system,

hematopoietic system, central nervous system, cardiovascular system, liver, kidneys, and

possibly the eyes.

PARCOLOGICALINICORVIA IDON

Aquatic Toxicity Not determined for product. Information for ingredients is listed below:

*LC50(96h) = 1480 mg/L in bluegill sunfish for ketorolao tromethamine

LC50(24 hr) = 12,900-15,300 mg/L in rainbow trout LC50 (24 hr) = 11,200 mg/L in fingerling trout

LC50(48-hr) = 9,268 - 14,221 mg/L in Daphnia magna

EC50 = 9310 mg/L in Chlorella pyrenoidosa

Persistence/Biodegradability *Ketorolae tromethamine was not inherently biodegradable.

Ethanol, an ingredient in this product, was reported to be degraded between 45%

and 74% in five days in two aqueous biodegradation assays.

Bioaccumulation Not determined for product. Because of its low octanol: water partition coefficient,

ethanol is not anticipated to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in Soil

Not determined.

*Roche MSDS

Notes:

1, LC50: Concentration in water that produces 50% mortality in fish or Daplinia

2. EC50: Concentration in water that produces 50% inhibition of growth in algae.

TBY DISPOSAL CONSUDER ATHOMS

Waste Disposal All wastes must be properly characterized by the waste generator. Disposal should be performed in accordance with the federal, state or local regulatory requirements.

Container Handling and

Disposal

Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and

local regulations.

NA



14: TRANSPORTATION TOROR WATEON

DOT STATUS:
Proper Shipping Name:
Hazard class:
Un number:
Packing group:
Reportable quantity:
Not regulated
NA
NA
NA
NA
NA
NA

ICAO/IATA STATUS
Proper shipping name:
Hazard class:
Un number:
Packing group:
Not regulated
NA
NA
NA
NA

IMDG STATUS Not regulated

Proper shipping name: NA
Hazard class: NA
Un number: NA
Packing group: NA
Reportable quantity: NA

Reportable quantity:

Notes: DOT - US Department of Transportation Regulations

AS REGULATION Y INDORPORTION -

TSCA Status Bxempt.
CERCLA Status Not listed
SARA 302 Status Not listed
SARA 313 Status Not listed
RCRA Status Not listed
PROP 65 (Calif.) Not listed

Notes: TSCA, Toxio Substance Control Act; CERCLA, US EPA law, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; SARA, Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; RCRA, US EPA, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; Prop 65, California Proposition 65

U.S. OSHA Classification Possible Irritant

Target Organ Toxin Combustible Liquid



15 REGILLATORY INFORMATION: continued:

| GHS Classific | eation* | | nces where medicinal products are not exemp ssification is as follows: | t, the recommended GHS |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|
| Hazard Class | Acute Oral Toxicity | Eye Irritation | Target Organ Toxicity | Flammable Liquid |
| Hazard Category | Unolassified | 2B | 2 | 3 |
| Symbol | М | NA | | |
| Signal Word | NA | Warning | Warning | Warning |
| Hazard Statement | NA | Causes eye irritation | May cause damage to the gastrointestinal system, hematopoietic system, central nervous system, cardiovascular system, liver, and kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure. | Flammable liquid and vapor |
| Prevention: Keep container tightly closed Keep away from ignitions sources such as heat/sparks/open flame – No smokin Wear protective gloves and cyc/face protection Take precautionary measures against static discharge. | | | | ne – No smoking |
| Response: In case of fire, use media appropriate for the primary cause of the fire for extince IF ON SKIN: Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse swater/shower. | | | | ne fire for extinction lothing. Rinse skin with |

EU Classification*

*Medicinal products are exempt from the requirements of the EU Dangerous Preparations Directive. Information provided below is for the pure drug substance ketorolae (romethamine.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists, get medical attention.

| Classification(s): | Toxio | Irritant |
|-------------------------|-------|----------|
| Symbol: | | |
| · Indication of Danger: | T | Xi |

Wash hands after handling.



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EU Classification: continued

Risk Phrases: R25 - Toxic if swallowed

R36/37 - Irritating to eyes and respiratory system

Safety Phrases: S24: Avoid contact with the skin

S25: Avoid contact with eyes

S37/39 Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.

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Notes:

ACGIH TLV American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists - Threshold Limit Value

CAS Chemical Abstracts Service Number

CERCLA US EPA law, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

DOT US Department of Transportation Regulations

BEL Employee Exposure Limit

IATA International Air Transport Association
LD₅₀ Dosage producing 50% mortality
NA Not applicable/Not available

NE Not established

NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

OSHA PEL US Occupational Safety and Health Administration - Permissible Exposure Limit

Prop 65 California Proposition 65

RCRA US EPA, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RTECS Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
SARA Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

STEL 15-minute Short Term Exposure Limit

TSCA Toxic Substance Control Act
TWA 8-hour Time Weighted Average

MSDS Coordinator: Global Occupational Toxicology

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Date Revised: May 26, 2009

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